FIFTH AVENUE THEATER—"Evangeline, NIRLO'S GARDEN—"Poor of New York." PARK TH ATER—"Baby." PARK TH ATER—" Baby " UNION SQUARE THEATER.—" Poor Jo."

GILMORE'S GARDEN-Concert. New-York AQUARIUM-Day and Evening.

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New-York Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-A Russian corps has reached Kirkkilissia, within 110 miles of Constantinople. The fighting at Rustchuk and Silistria continues. The military preparations in England have created great excitement. The vote ceasuring Earl Beaconsfield has been rescinded.

DOMESTIC .- Additional strikes took place in Illithe New York Central, the Delaware and Lackawanna, the Delaware and Hudson, and all the reads centring at Chicago being a nong the number; there was excitement on the Erie but no rioting any where except in San Francisco; Vigilance Committees and large bodies of police are organizing in all principal towns of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and oth er States, and are overawing the voters, - The certificates of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company has been reissued by the New-York Department. Ex-Gov. Moses of South Carolina has intend to make it impossible to concentrate the House in 1872. - Four persons were will declare that the labor treables are owing to the Duke of Magenta, Joe, and Trouble won the Sata-

CITY AND SUBBREAN .- Men struck on the Delaware, Lackawasna and Western Road at Hoboken and elsewhere, but trains were not much interrupted. The New-York Central couployés are Maguire marderers; discharged workmen in the First Division remained on duty at the in handrens of manufacturing establishments armories except the Ninth Regiment, which have been persuaded or intimidated to join was sent to Albany. = thieves, James Tracy and Edward O'Neill, were cap-between a single association and the civil au-Flanders, Morris Co., N. J., cut his wife's throat. terribly injured by her drunken hashand. - A of strength between Trades Unions, which are at the close, 94416 cents. Stocks opened weak and

lower, but railled somewhat. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate a slight increase of warmth and partial cloudiness. Thermometer yesterday, 80°, 88°, 81°.

There are few Summer resorts which offer so many inducements to keep a raible people away from them as Tompkins Square will present this

The meeting of the policy-holders of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company will revive the hope that the business will not go into the hands of a receiver. The most promising thing about the proposed attempt to save the concern is low salaries to officers and a general reduction of expenditure.

Our militia regiments deserve something more than a word of praise for their quick response to the call to acms. Both to members engaged in business or absent on Summer vacations, the interruption is a great inconvenience, but there is no grambling, and the ranks are promptly full. If there should be occasion for their active services, nobody who knows them doubts that they will give a good account of themselves. New-York has reason to be proud of her citizen soldiery.

Ex-Gov. Moses has been arrested in South Carelina, on the charge of having issued fraudpient pay certificates when Speaker of the House in 1872. The charge is probably true, and the arrest is unquestionably in the interests of good government and decent morals. It was for the refusal to commission this scoundrel as a Judge that Gov. Chamberlain lost the good will of the Supreme Court of South Carolina-the Chief-Justice being the scoun-

Already the advantages which the Russians have gained in their march toward Admanople are becoming apparent, and it is clear that the repulses which some of their advanc-ing forces have suffered do not check the forward movement as a whole. The arrival of Russian troops at Kirkkilissia, a village on the road from Shumla to Constantinople, is very significant. It indicates that Adrianople may not prove to be the final destination of the attacking columns.

Of course, the demagogue comes promptly to the front. These are exactly the times for him. If he was never happy before, he can at least be happy now. He proposes to be happy to the utmost of his ability to-morrow at Columbus, and as the first proof of his beatific state he is to declare solemnly, in the platform of the Democratic State Convention, that all the present trouble from the strikers are due entirely to the financial policy of this wicked and fraudulent Administration. There is one comfort about your thorough-paced demagogue. He always loses his head in an excitegogue. He always to and the Communistic orators who pay, and the sum will reach millions. Perhaps and by way of diversion wrecked a Chinese

Anti-Democratic votes. It will at least be an interesting thing for the public to discover just | the goal by the shorter road of confiscation. who it is that is made thoroughly happy by the murder, arson, and general lawlessness now pervading the country.

The strike continues to spread. It is now general as to freight trains along the New-York Central. It has been ordered on all the roads centering at Chicago, and on the Canada Southern. It spread last night to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Delaware and Hudson, Execusions—3d Page—6th column.

Exacusions—3d Page—6th column.

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Half Washin—3d Page—6th column.

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Seelal Notice—5th Page—6th column.

Seelal Notice—6th Page—5th Column. blockade on the Central to-day at whatever ly, but still recklessly and criminally, set thus business disorganization has yet to be seen.

TRADES-UNIONISM VS. THE GOVERNMENT.

The war of the Trades Unions, and of the with them, against all law and order and civilized society, still extends rapidly. Pittsburg other course would result in establishing a prewas the scene of bloodshed last week; Reading on Monday; Baffalo on Tuesday, That the cities have to pay the cost, only the property-owning citizens care, and the chronic timidity of property-owners has everywhere prevented the measures necessary to suppress the insurrection without resort to military force. For purposes of transportation, the whole country from the Hadson to the Missislaws of the States and the Government of the United States, and the efforts of troops, here and there, are like incursions of armies rate a the manifestations of public opinion are almost everywhere in sympathy with the insurrection; but this is for two reasons. The more substantial and intelligent class of citizens, who have no sympathy with the outbreak, cannot realize its madness of purpose, and will easily be led to believe suppressed. The reckless, desperate and lawdelying elements, where they do not form the opposition of better citizens is not sure. Again, the points chosen for resistance to law are from it. nois, Ohie. Pennsylvania and New-York yesterday, | naturally those where the turbulent elements are the strongest. The millions of quiet and law-abiding citizens, who dwell in the smaller larger than any question of political economy. towns and in the country, through all the re- or of work and wages, or the relations of C pigion seized by insurgents, have not yet been tal and Labor; it is now simply a question be mischief are concentrated at points of impor- archy. We cannot afford to go off into the distance, where every act is known.

It is idle to deny that the situation is very grave. By blocking the railways, the strikers been arrested, charged with fraud as Speaker of against them large military forces. The most and order. serious feature of the case is that they clearly killed and ten others were injured by the have sympathy, and in some quarters support, fall of a railway bridge in Ohio. - The Ohio not only from the law-breaking and dangerous Democrats meet at Columbus to-day. The platform | classes, but from workmen of other occupations, whose Trades Unions have also been engaged in conflicts, or contemplate conflicts, with the civil authorities. The canal men in Maryland have given the main strength to the outbreak; the miners in the coal region are seeking vengeance for the banging of Molly at work in this city. The troops of Pittshurg are robbing and burning; employees Two notorious river the insurrection. The struggle is no long r John A. Smith, an insane man of thority; it already embraces men of different Mary Poole, of No. 296 Kivington-st., was associations, and threatens to become a trial States and the United States.

The end ought to come soon. The substantial, property-owning and law-abiding people, who form the great majority of citizens, do not largely congregate in cates, and very many of them are scattered upon farms or in country homes. They are slow to wake; once roused, their determination is terrible to resist. Presently it will come to them that the Government must be sustained against lawlessness in cities, as it was sustained against rebellion at the South. In 1861 they waited for the formal appeal by the President; perhaps nothing but a call for troops by the United States will arouse them to an appreciation of the crisis now at hand. But that it will be made, if at all, on the basis of whenever the United States calls for men to crush out all resistance to law, and to support the civil authorities in catching and hanging every instigator of riot, its call will not be in

> COMPROMISE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. It gives one a depressing opinion of human nature to find respectable newspapers urging the Railway Companies, at this stage of the proceed- it believed that they were not responsible for is s, to "compromise" with the rioters who are the rapine and destruction of property in Pittskilling people in order to prevent men from work- burg. It may be granted, without helping their ing. The issue between the rioters and the com- case in the least, that they did not participate panies never was really a question of wages; in or instigate the robbery and burning which the point involved was nothing less than person- disgraced that city. Accounts differ widely; al liberty. The railways offered to pay a certain | probably the truth is that some of the strikers price for a certain kind of labor. Ten thou- did while others did not constenance or aid sand hungry men came forward to accept the the destruction of railway property. But the wages; thereupon the strikers seized gans, responsibility lies further back. Every striker torches and brickbats, exclaiming, "No, you made war upon all civilized society when he shall not work for a dollar and a half, or for countenanced the stopping of trains. He any other sum, because we wish to be paid robbed the railway company, which had a right "two dellars!" What compromise is possible to employ cheaper labor if it could. He robbed with an outrage like that?

Another thing. Suppose the demands of the services at the price offered if they pleased. ra'lway strikers are complied with; is it not He violated the laws of the State, undertook plain that the workmen in a dozen other cali- an armed revolution, and necessarily embeldings will follow their example? Not ten per | ened all the dangerous and desperate classes to cent of the men who are now burning and rav- join in the war against rights of property. He aging the transportation centres have any con- who fires a shot into a crowd without authornection with a railroad, or ever did have. The | ity is a marderer, though he may have had no majority are either misereants who are bent malics toward the person killed. He who inupon plunder, or terrorists whose object it is stigates a riot or revolutionary outbreak is not to intimidate the public preparatory to de- less responsible for the excesses and crimes mands which are utterly unjustifiable in the which will follow. present condition of trade; and we confess that | Fublic opinion slaughtered men and burned between these two classes of disorderly persons buildings in Pittsburg-that infamous and we find little or no choice. The Pittsburg ruffian | cowardsy public opinion which encouraged breaks open freight cars, steals whatever he with sympathy a law-defying mob when it atcan carry away, and burns the remainder, tempted to dictate terms to a company, and The Tompkins Square agitator shakes his fist then stood inactive as long as a mob destroyed at the shipper, the mill-owner, the carrier, property of the company. It awoke too late the meaning of duty. and cries, "You shall pay me two dollars a "heaven, you shall do no business at all!" Of or destroyed, then, and not till then, selfish coarse the result is that no business at all is greed overcame pitiful cowardice, and citizens done, and they all starve together.

the United States to pay a price for labor of riots. For every dollar lost by the railroad at which experience has proved that business is company, or by any other corporation or indiimpossible; they are urging us toward bank- vidual, the taxpayers of that city will have to monster meeting of 10,000 workmen, went out

A FERY SIMPLE QUESTION.

With all the great railread communications, between the East and West interrupted, business stopped, railroads crippled, and the employment of their facilities prohibited by angry mobs; with militons of property lying in ashes and vast quantities of valuable freight scattered in the bands of pillagers and thieves, and with the bloody record of killed and wounded in the riots at various points, there is but one thing to be done. That is to vindicate law and reëstablish order. It is no time to mince matters with the contemners of law and inciters to rist; no time to indulge in sympathy for the misguided men who have, perhaps unwittinggreat disturbance on foot. Nor is this the time to talk about the provocation offered to the strikers and the hardships and distress to which labor has been subjected. No provocation is sufficient for the inauguration of such a coudition of disorder and anarchy as Las resulted from this series of strikes, and nothing can be more obvious than the fact that the sole safety for the present, and the only assurance for Communistic and law-defying men who act the future depend upon the absolute suppression of every lawless demonstration. Any cedent full of peril for the future.

Nor can it be too often repeated that this is not a struggle between Labor and Capital, but, in fact, a conspiracy against the unemployed. The men who talk about the bardslip of reduced wages and the title of the strikers to public sympathy, take only a halfview of the case. If there is to be any demonstration of public or private sympathy in sippi is held by an insurrection against the this matter, let it go out towards the poor fellows who are out of work and looking for employment at any wages, rather than towards those who stand with clabs and brickhostile territory. It is felly to blink the fact that | bats and pistels between them and a fair chance. Let it be kept constantly in mind that the meaning of all these violent outbreaks is shaply that the few hundreds of men who have good places and good pay should keep their old places and have their old pay, while the thousands out of work shall continue to have neather place no that the trouble at any point must be speedily pay, and be left to starve. That is the sufficient answer to all attempts to justify this movement. If public sympathy is to regulate this majority, are the more noisy, aggressive, tur- matter, let that sympathy be exercised in the bulent, and their sympathy is sure, while the direction of the thousands of unemployed who are wifling to work and violently hindered

Besides this it must be kent constantly in view that the issue, as it is now presented, is heard from, while the few thousand who mean | tween order and chaos, between law and ancussion of any such issues, when this great one confronts us, and such serious consequences are involved in its settlement. The first duty of all good citizens is the reëstablishment of law

THE COMMUNE IN THE UNITED STATES. Communists have undertaken to govern the United States. Whether they will succeed wa shall see. That the disorderly strikers are Communists-encanes of all rights of property. and of all law or government that defendthese rights-does not need demenstration. They begin by denying the right of Capital to employ any labor, unless it employs them at their own terms. This involves violation of the right of other men who want to work at the wages proposed. It involves warfare upon all those interests in a ciety which depend upon promptness and regularity in exchangof goods. It ends in wild rapine; in the murder of those who defend public order; in the sacking of cars, depots and stores; in the de-Brooklyn chicken-thief was shot. —— Gold 1053; disposed to dely law in attempting to enforce is known. It is the blackest page in the history their demands, and the Government of the States we are beginning to know. In France, the struggle left only the form of a republic. In the United States self-government must quickly demonstrate its power to trample out Communistic resistance to law, or, as in France. those who have property to lese, those who have the desire to accumulate properly for children, those who have the intelligence to know that security and order are best for all classes and necessary to the very existence of civilized society, will soon be found demanding a government strong enough to protect ife and property. We are far from doubting the disposition of the Federal Administration. To what extent it has the power, crippled as it has been by Democratic economy, and hampered, as it necessarily is, by Constitutional limitations in the exercise of its power, we have yet to learn. It is doing what it can. But property worth two thousand millions hes to-day uscless, and, for present or sure future use, practically worthless, until the authority

of the law can be restored. The Communistic strikers are anxious to have other laborers, who had a right to sell their

to a realization that civilized society cannot day, and let that other man starve, or. by | tolerate mobs; when other property was stolen of Pittsburg began to organize for the restora-The newspapers, then, which urge the com- tion of order. Fortunately, the city of Pittspanies to yield, are urging every employer in | burg will have to pay the cost of its toleration

people not being fools, this plank in the pro- | propose to inflame the people to-night at | years may elapse before a settlement can be posed platform will be good for a great many Tompkins Square are pressing us on to the reached; perhaps the railway company may be same disaster, only they undertake to reach prostrated by heavy loss, without speedy redress; but in the end the people who tolerated | persuaded by the police to suspend their de-Communism will have to pay for its work. We only hope that the cost may be heavy erough to teach other cities the necessity of upholding law.

But so it is in all civilized society. The

community which engenders Communism by its

spirit in dealing with rights of property; the

community which encourages by sympathy the

least resort to violence or intimidation by

laborers in their differences with Capital; the

the civil officers and organize the police and military forces, always has to pay the cost this time, but for the sake of the honor directly or indirectly. The United States has of the country, which is in a good deal so far encouraged the spirit of Communism, as of peril, we trust that the authorities of San shown in the inflation movement and in the Francisco will be found equal to any emerrecent Democratic struggle for control, that it must pay the cost. Taxpayers will have to meet it, when bills for movement of troops are paid. Business men will have to bear it, when delay of goods and return of drafts causes loss or bankruptcy. Capitalists will have to pay for their neglect in quenching this spirit at the outset, for all their securities will decline in value. Working-men themselves will have to bear their share of the cost, and no light share in the advance of provisions and coal, and many articles of merchandise, and in the stoppage of work in thousands of establishments. The innocent will suffer with the guilty; but such is the law of all civilized society. If we fail to maintain the conditions which make such society possible, we must all share the terrible cost of failure. For years we have been cultivating the spirit of Communism in these United States. The Inflationists have tried to reb creditors; the Grangers have tried to rob transporting companies; the Trades Unions have tried to rob men willing to work at lower rates. We have sowed the seed, and cultivated it to maturity, and now we are having a harvest. No man can tell how many millions it will cost us before that spirit which is at war with all civilized society can be subdued.

ONE OF THE LESSONS. It is not a question now of the rights and

wrongs of the companies or their employes; we must ask ourselves to-day whether we live under a genuine government or are ruled by the caprices and passions of a mob. The remarkable dispatch from Pittsburg published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday gave a sketch of the shocking occurrences of Sunday all the more startling because it was told with such straightforward simplicity. It showed us the same picture which has been presented over and over again during the pist few days in many different towns and in several of the Statesa picture o' officers of the law quailing before a few hundred incensed laborers, a police afraid to make arrests, a militia running away from guapowder, a whole population starin idle curiosity while thieves and incenduaries carried the work of destruction along miles of loaded railway trains and laid rich districts in asies. The National Guards, save in a few exceptional cases, seem to have covered themselves with ignominy. The local guardinas of order almost invariably disappeared at the first show of resistance. Mayors treated with the rioters as one Government might treat with another, or called public meetings to discuss the situation while mobs were brandishing the torch, battering lown barricaded doors, and killing soldiers. At last, after the business of the entire central area of the railway system of the United States has been stopped, many scores of lives sacrificed, and a pecuniary loss of uncounted milions inflicted upon the country, the more sensible citizens begin to band themselves together in order to put down the insurrection. But it is to be observed that, as a general thing, the rioters have not been checked by the ordinary forces struction by fire of property worth many mil- of the State or City Governments. The homeguards, the special police, the committees of safety, which have tardily assumed the duty of protecting life and property, are to all intents and purposes mere volunteer bands of private citizens attempting to do what the Gov-

ernments have failed in. It is a proper subject for serious inquire now among the communities which have been thrown into confusion by this strike, whether they are always to fall back in times of macreency upon the unorganized elements of saciety-always to wait until the decent and reasonable men can pull themselves together and put down violence with extemporized arms. If this is the condition of things, then the affairs of the public are administered and peace is preserved only by the sufferance of that dangerous class of society which is always ready for mischief, though under ordinary circumstances it is inert. Such an administration is not government at all; and when the dangerous classes do arise they are put down (after perhaps a week of pillage) by a movement that we might almost define as revolutionary-the subjugation of a mob of rioters by a mob of good citizens. Of course it is satisfactory to know that the good citizens are in the majority, and that, sooner or later, they will prevail; but Pittsburg, and Pennsylvania generally, and some other sections of the United States, are in a fair way to realize that the primitive methods of popular government upon which they now depend are frightfully expensive

and inconvenient. There must be a thorough examination of the administrative machinery. Here in New-York we have not been much afraid of riots of late years, because we have an efficient and well-disciplined militia and a formidable police. On more than one occasion a few platoons of New-York constables with their clubs have put to flight an army of such rioters as the National Guard of Pennsylvania and West Virginia found itself unable to face; and we have no doubt that whenever they are called upon again they will do their duty as gallantly and thoroughly as they have done it heretofore. What has been accomplished in the Metropolis, and in some few other large cities, can be accomplished elsewhere. If the people of Pennsylvania are not hereafter protected by organized and trained forces, as efficient in proportion to their numbers as those of New-York, the fault will be entirely their own. They must understand by this time that they have not anything which deserves the name of a government, because the personnel of their administration, both civil and military, has not yet learned

THE HOODLUM BREAKING OUT. This is the very opportunity of misrule, and poor John Chinaman seems to be getting his

share of the desagremens of the situation. Coming upon us in the midst of our great troubles, there is something almost farcical in the dispatch from San Francisco which tells us that a delegation, leaving a

laundry in the neighborhood, after which they went furiously for the wash-houses of the Chinese in general, until they were met and structive operations. Verily, these are deeds worthy of men-high-minded men-such as the poet tells us constitute a State. But alas! the San Francisco mob was not altogether triumphant, even over wash-tubs, and their

hatred of clean linen soon met with a check. We are told that this may be considered as the beginning of labor trouble in California, and that the "hoodlum" there is only waiting for a favorable opportunity of rushing community which allows the mob-spirit to elect | into open war against his Celestial rival. This is hardly pleasant news to receive just at geney. They seem to have crushed out the beginnings of anarchy pretty vigorously, and to have set some of their Eastern brethren a good example. We are glad to read that the Sat Francisco mob "lacks leaders," for the greater the lack of that mischievous element, the more likely are these lunatics to return to the ways of peace and common-sense.

> Governor Bedle's proclamation yesterday contained this very sensible caution: "I warn all citi-"zens to keep at their homes or places of business, 'avoiding all gatherings in the streets, so as to give no encouvagement by their presence to evil-disposed persons." When people congregate in masses, even if guided solely by idle curiosity, the mere appearance of numbers always aggravates the delirium of mobspirit. There is a magnetism in a crowd-a stirring, inflammatory impulse which is transmitted to and through every individual, so that, even if the spectators are none of them fired into and active rioting, their presence multiplies the fury of the seditions. But another good reason for staying at home is that the most peaceable citizen is quite as likely to suffer in life or limb as the most turbulent. Weapons are not so constructed as to hit the lawless and miss the law-abidmg, and the experience of the present tumults only repeats the history of all former ones in proving that a large percentage of the corpses and cripples is furnished by the multitude who are innocent of any crune but thoughtlessness. The advice of Gov. Bedle deserves to be heeded in other States than New-Jersey. There are a great many people in Pittsburg and elsewhere who would feel more comfortable to-day if they had given no encouragement by their presence to evil-disposed persons.

There is nothing like taking time by the forelock; and the managers of the New-Jersey railroads are shrewdly preparing for a pecuniary settlement with the public should it be found necessary. They have already served a notice upon Gov. Bedle and upon the Sheriffs and Mayors, that the property of the roads is in danger of being destroyed in consequence of a mob or riot, that fact having been brought to their notice by the daily newspapers. The Governor, Mayors and Sherills are therefore respectfully requested to take all legal measures for the protection of the preperty of the companies, Substantially they say: This is your fight, not ours. If our depots, etc., are destroyed, the loss will be yours, not ours. This is a view of the case which may result in any quantity of public energy, should it be necessary, and we are not in the least surprised at the precautions which have already been taken throughout the State.

Alas! here is a disappointment! The "sea serpent" has been caught off Beverly, Mass., by Capt. Scaley and his brave crew of the Lady of the Lake. The creature has been towed ashore, and, ye gods and little fishes! what does he turn out to be? Absolutely nothing but a great horse-mackerel-a orse-mackerel, it must be admitted, weighing from 1.200 to 1.500 pounds, and so far a trille miraculous, but not a serpent nor anything like a serpent. Thus is it ever that our fondest hopes decay. A horsemackerel, indeed!

PERSONAL.

Mr. John Quincy Adams has become a memr of the Board of Fellows of Harvard College

Gov. Robinson went to Elmira to take mediil treatment for his eyes, but the scrikes sadly interfered

Col. R. G. Ingersell arrived in Chicago last cek on his way home from California. His trip to the Gov. Van Zandt of Rhode Island will preside

over the New England Temperance Mass Meeting which gathers at Rocky Point to-mocrow. Senator Dorsey of Arkansas owns a ranche

in Colfax County, New-Mexico, and intends to spend several weeks there this Summer. Three Bisheps of the Episcopal Church are

aving in Colorado-Eishop Vail of Kansaa, Bishop cry of Iowa, and Bishop Stevens of Peansylvania. Mrs. I. Lawrence of South Hadley, Mass., has enriched the Art Gallery at Mount Holyoke

h a half-length life-size copy of Murille's painting of Consention in the Museum at Madrid, Spain. Mr. Alexander H. Stephens's health has improved so much that he is able to make short journeys

He has promised the people of Atlanta to visit them Ex-Gov. Stearns of Florida is enjoying the

phere a delicious contrast to that experienced at the Ar-kinsus Hot-Springs. Mr. George William Curtis has presented a ight new weather-vane to the people of A-hiffel i, Mass. to be placed on the town-hall. It cost \$45 to enable the tenizens of that town to see which way the wind is blow-

The Howe Memorial Committee of Boston, ms turned over to the Institution for the Blind the residne of the fund raised for printing a memorial of the late Dr. S. G. Howe. It amounts to \$300, and will be made he nucleus of a fund for printing books for the

The fame the Rev. Joseph Cook acquired by his last Winter lectures in Eoston has brought numerous ugagements. He thas been secured for a course of icc tures upon "The Relations between Science and Relation" before the Rochester Theological Seminary, next

Mr. Webb C. Hayes's visit to Saratoga last week, was for the purpose of making arrangements for the removal of the temains of Roger Birchard, his ancestor, from the Nelson Cemetery in that village, and carrying them to the old family nome is Verment for einterment. Mr. Birchard died there in 1816.

President Seelye is already justifying the isdom of the authorities of Amherst College in transerring him from the halls of Congress to the Presidency of that institution. A newspaper correspondent writes the is accomplishing ad that his most sanguine triend expected, and there seems to be no doubt but that

St. Albans, Vt., July 24.-Vice-President heeler arrived here to-day, and will go to Fairfax on a sit to his relatives.

Berne, July 24.-Gen. Grant has arrived ere. He will go to Geneva on Thursday, to be present at the opening of the American Church.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The next Congress will refrain from disband-New-York is blessed with a Governor this time

bo i as no "friendly" weakness for a mob The Cabinet Ministers who went to Pennsyl-

anialist week should rejoice that their visit was not de-

On the whole it does not seem to pay to atempt to bully the State and United States Governments mbined, the strikers will learn this lesson, if no other, The demagogue has found out that it is an easy

thing to stir up a meb to destroy the enemy's property. but not so easy a thing to keep the conflagration from spreading to his own domain. Hence his sudden silence about the "bloated bondholder's oppression of the working-man."

tunity to give the absent leader a dig. The World closes an article highly commendatory of the President's conduct, with the malicious observation that the attempt to make the Electoral Commission the leading political issue of the next three years is the "magget of a diseased brain." Now even electric baths can't cure a diseased

Alabama is troubled, too, with those enemies of a solid South, independent movements. There are splits from the Democratic ticket in several counties, and there are signs of defection in others. The party press in full of tearful remonstrances, but the pleas are of no avail. Even the desire for party spoils is liable to prove too weak to hold the party together till 1880.

A patriotic person in St. Louis, who forwarded to Washington a modest request for appentment as Indian Agent, was overwhelmed with a reply that all Agents were appointed on recommendations of church organizations. The applicant is now hesitating whether to give up the appointment or put himself under Mr. Moody's ministrations.

The Ohio Democratic Convention meets today, but the public interest in it will be much less than would be the case were there no great labor revolt in progress. Mr. Pendleton predicts that the platform will indorse the President, declare in favor of the silver dollar, the maintenance of greenbacks, the gradual extinction of the banking system, and the repeal of the Re-sumption Act. It will puzzle the Republicans to make a more discordant combination than that, yet they have the disposition to beat it.

Pinchback of Louisiana and Bruce of Mis-

sissippi have at last struck the right place. They have travelled from Washington to San Francis in search of a community which would appreciate them, but it was not till they reached Atchison, Kan., on their return trip, that they found the spot. They were met at the station by an escort, and were visited by the genus of The Champion The latter person does the noble pair full justice for the first time. He says Mr. Bruce is the " acme of politeness and affability," whose dress is a "paragon of nea ness and taste," whose " diamond shirt-stude are of the first water, and are large, bridliant stones," and who "appeared in a costly black dress suit that his him exdustery. As for Finendack, he is a "smaller man, but if he lacks in physical proportion, he excels in mental attractions," and he "was neatly and tastily dressed in a well-fitting suit of gray cassimere, cut in the latest style, and set his trim figure handsomely." This is delighted, but it is sad to notice that Pinchback has no diamonds of the first or any other water. It is no wonder that thus gorgeously attred the nobe pair were enabled to editer specches inil of personal reminiscences, and bristling with exalted statesmanship.

The Ohio Republicans might as well give up talking about indorsing the President and demanding the repeal of the Resomption Act in the same platform The thing can't be done. The President is pledged to resumption in several letters over his signature, as well as in the platform on which he was elected. One of his most emphatic letters was that which he wrote to Gen. Garfield in March, 1876, in which this admirable passage occurs: "We can't be on the inflation side of the question. We must keep our face, our front, firal; in the other di-rection. 'No steps backward' must be something more than unmeaning platform words. 'The drift of semi-ment among our friends in Ohio,' which you inquire about, will depend on the conduct of our leading men. It than unmeaning platform words. 'The drift of semi-ment among our friends in Ohio,' which you inquire about, will depend on the conduct of our leading men. It is for them to see that the right scuttment is steadily meld. We are in a condition such that firmness and adia-s-ence to principle are on peculiar value has now. I would 'consent' to no backward steps. To yield or compenduse is weakness, and will destroy us. If a better resump-tion measure can be substituted for the present one, that may do. But keep cool. We can better affect to be ecaled in Congress than to back out." This firs the pres-ent crisis in Ohio almost as well as it did the complete year. Now, as then, the trouble is not with the people out with the "leading men." Now, as then, the party "can better afford to be beaten than to back out."

SUMMER LEISURE.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Saratoga Springs, July 24.—The universal opic everywhere is the sarake. You hear it discussed at the tables, on the piazzas, and around the Springs. Everybody is inquiring about the Central and the Este; and what does Vanderbilt say is an inquiry often heard. Senator Wagner is here. He proposes to keep his drawing-room cars moving, remarking very qui tiy to-day to the mobs destroy ats property the public wall have to foot the bill.

A game of polo was witnessed at Glen Mitcheil this Among the arrivals at the United States are Schalor

Anthony and Judge Burgess of Rhode Island. G. S. MacLelland and W. T. MacLellan of Glasgow scotland; Hon, Hugh McCulloch and Geo. Crampton and annity of Worcester, Mass., has arrived at the Congress. Dr. John S. Kattanack and John S. Newman of New-York have arrived at the Clarendon.

At the Union are Judge and Mrs. Arthur Macarthur of Washington, T. W. Smannon and family of New-York Frink Johnson and family of Norwick, Judge and Mrs, . H. Northam of Hartford, the Rev. T. S. Wynkoop and wife of P. Inceton, D. Frank Reynolds, U.S. A., and samuel Westeres and wife of Polladerpina.

A concert by Miss Emma Abbott is announced for an

LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, July 24 .- This has been the armest day of the season, and, although there is no perceptible increase of visitors here, large arrivals are confidently looked for by the hotel managers. What the landfords have been wishing for is sanshine, and it has come; now they are conflicat that the people will follow coasily most it.

Dr. R. G. madway of New-York drives one of the finest sole teams of blacks to be seen at Long Branch. This pair make things very lively when some one behind them. These clacks were among the handsomest to be seen in Central Park during the Spring.

The Long Branch Rowing Association is preparing for a regatta early in August.

There has been more bathing to-day than has been known on any day since the season open-d. From the

East End Hotel to the West End the surf was lined with bathers during the bathing hours. The origin sun has given the desired temperature to both air and water, and those was love the bath are making the most of it. McDermott has sharply replied to Bessie Turner, to-day

and the prevailing opinion is that fue young lady has while succeeding in making herself more notorious than ever, brought herself no credit by a flat denial of what nonest people bereabout a cognizant of some of the facis in the case, know to be true. In a word, McDermett's statements have the merit of appearing candid, to say the tenst, and his reputation for honesty and integrity is such too good to be overturned by a latte feminine bluster.

G. W. Davison, of London, England; Mrs. A. G. Zabris ice, A. B. Hart, of New-York; F. M. Head, of Haltimor and Thos. McKeene, of Camden, N. J., are included among the late arrivals at the West End Hotel. D. Undernill and J. W. Simonton, of New-York; F. R.

Jackson, U. S. A.; A. B. Hutchings, of Nyack, N. Y., have egistered at the Ocean Hotel to-day. Richard Stout, of New-York, and A. M. Graves, of Balmore, are recent arrivals at the Mansion House.

S. M. Mills and J. Y Savage, of New-York, have registered at the United States Hotel. NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24.-Palestine Commandery, K. T., No. 18, of New-York, visited Newport to-day as the guests of Washington Commandery, No. 4, of tals City. After the collation at Mr. Lawrence's they were taken to drive by Washington Commandery, and they visited the various points of interest in the photo-and returned home at night. The polo players are having a serious time. No cames

were played yesterday, and none on Saturday, on ac count of the softness of the turf, caused by the recent rains. Had the lot been properly drained the Club would not have been put to this inconvenience. The members of the Navragansett Gun Club are having

for matches every day, and are evidently preparing the match with the Pottadelphia team. Among the New-Yorkers registered at the Ocean House

are: L. Strauss, C. M. Stead, H. W. Robbins, James Doherty, Mrs. W. Roene, Miss M. Higgins, and Miss M. L. Van Bokkalen.

S. S. Bradley and tamily, Auburn; H. S. Talcott, Hartford; W. S. Stnyvesant, St. Louis; T. F. Bavard, Delaware; S. W. Ingersolt, Philadelphia; E. L. Lanrie, F. Harris, England; J. B. Fox, Detroit; Frank H. Howes, Mississ-ppt; J. R. Osgood, Orange, N.J., and Mrs. W. W. Worthington are also at the Ocean House,

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

WAS GEN. BADEAU ENTITLED TO WEAR ITS BADGE! To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I was a little surprised to see in THE THIBUNE that Gen. Badeau had worn a badge of the Society of the Cincinnati. His family, I believe, reside, and have for years resided, about Tappan Zee on the Hudson, in this State. None of his progenitors appear in the list of the members of the New-York State Society, nor does his name appear. I am informed by one of our members here that the same is true as to the New-Jersey and Massachusetts State Societies.

It becomes, therefore, a question of considerable

size whether he had any right to wear the badge, or whether he was not guilty of the hornd taste of try-ing to shine abroad, not in borrowed, but in stelen

praise the President for his prompt and effective action against the strikers. Weat do they suppose he could have done if he had had no army to call upon to the very presence of a Regular Army regiment, commanded by such Generals as Hancock and Schofield, effects a mobiand restores quiet.

The anti-Tilden Democrat loses no oppor-